CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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DPRK, Burundi Set Up Diplomatic Ties

Kang Ryang Wook, vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Niyongabo, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Burundi, signed on Mar. 11 a joint communique on establishing diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level and exchanging diplomatic representatives between the two countries, KCNA reported on Mar. 13. Follows the full text of the joint communique:

Kang Ryang Wook, vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on behalf of the Government of the DPRK, and Niyongabo, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Burundi, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Burundi, met with each other in Bujumbura from Mar. 4 to 11, 1967.

The two sides expressed joy over having an opportunity of discussing questions of common concern, sitting in one and the same place for the first time.

The two sides noted with great satisfaction the fact that a unanimity of views was reached between the two countries.

Proceeding from the lofty aspiration for further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries and strengthening solidarity in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the Governments of the two countries agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries and exchange diplomatic representatives.

The two sides were pleased with the talks which proceeded in the spirit of friendship and understanding.

Premier Kim Il Sung Mourns Death Of Comrade Li Bong Soo

PYONGYANG, Mar. 14 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung on Mar. 13 paid his last respects to late Comrade Li Bong Soo, an ardent communist and staunch revolutionary fighter who was with the anti-Japanese guerrilla detachment from its inception in the grim days of the Japanese imperialists with arms in hand for 15 long years and, following the liberation, took an active part in the building of the Party and the Korean People's Army, and made devoted efforts for the country's reunification and socialist construction.

A wreath which had been sent personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung was laid beside the bier.

There were also many wreaths presented by the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, the Cabinet of the Republic and the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the KWP, other political parties and public organizations and government organs.

Dirge was solemnly played in memory of the deceased.

Comrade Kim Il Sung burned incense before the bier with deep sorrow over the loss of the dear comrade-in-arms and observed a moment's silence in commemoration of the deceased. He expressed profound condolence to the bereaved family.

Comrade Choi Yong Kun also paid silent tribute before the bier of the deceased. Comrades Kim Il, Pak Keum Chul, Li Hyo Soon and Kim Kwang Hyup and Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the KWP, Members of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee and vice-Premiers of the Cabinet followed.

The Party and Government leaders expressed deep grief, recollecting the lofty exploits of the late Comrade Li Bong Soo who devoted his whole life to the struggle for the freedom and independence of the fatherland and happiness of our people.

Meanwhile, diplomatic envoys of foreign countries in Pyongyang paid last tribute on the afternoon of Mar. 14 to the staunch revolutionary fighter, the late Comrade Li Bong Soo, a close comrade-in-arms and faithful soldier of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

KWP Central Auditing Com. Chairman Passes Away

PYONGYANG, Mar. 13 (KCNA)—Comrade Li Bong Soo, Chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the Korean Workers' Party, passed away on Mar. 12, 1967, after a serious illness.

Comrade Li Bong Soo who started his revolutionary activities as a close comrade-in-arms and faithful soldier of Comrade Kim Il Sung, devoted his whole life till his death at the age of 66 to the struggle for the freedom and independence of the fatherland and the happiness of our people.

He was with the anti-Japanese guerrilla detachment led by Comrade Kim Il Sung from the first day of its organization in the grim days of the Japanese imperialist rule and valiantly fought with arms in hand against the Japanese imperialists for 15 long years.

After the liberation, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee and Comrade Kim Il Sung, he took an active part in building our Party and the Korean People's Army and devoted all his energy to the struggle for the reunification of the country and socialist construction.

During the great Patriotic War of Liberation against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists, he served in the People's Army and fought for the victory of our people. He resolutely fought to defend the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and safeguard the unity and cohesion of our Party ranks. He also made a great contribution to educating and rearing the rising generation of revolution and exerted all his efforts to implementing the revolutionary task set forth by the Party.

DPRK Foreign Ministry's Statement:

Foreingers' School System Bill Must Be Withdrawn

PYONGYANG, Mar. 17 (KCNA)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on Mar. 17 in connection with the scheme of the Japanese authorities to submit a "bill for the foreigners' school system" to the Diet now in session. The statement reads in full as follows:

Of late, the Japanese authorities are scheming to submit to the Japanese Diet now in session the "bill for the foreigners' school system" which provides for outrageous control over the democratic, national education of the Korean citizens in Japan, the closing down of Korean schools at any time and punishment of their teachers and so on.

This is part of their hostile policy towards the DPRK, an undisguised challenge to the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan and to both the Korean and Japanese peoples; this is a flagrant violation of international law and the fundamental human rights.

The Government of the DPRK and the entire Korean people resolutely condemn the manoeuvrings of the Japanese authorities to suppress the democratic, national education of our compatriots in Japan.

The Government of the DPRK has strongly demanded the Japanese authorities on a number of occasions to desist promptly from their criminal acts and all the inhuman atrocities against the Korean schools in Japan and the teachers, students and pupils and to ensure them all their rights including that to democratic, national education.

But, on the contrary, the Japanese authorities are perpetrating hostile acts more and more maliciously against the DPRK and the Korean citizens in Japan in league with the South Korean puppet clique after the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

They have been attempting to impose "ROK nationality" upon the Korean citizens in Japan, abrogate the current repatriation agreement unilaterally, and have worked persistently to rig up the "foreigners' school system," stepping up their suppression of the democratic, national education of the sons and daughters of Koreans in Japan.

The Japanese authorities oppress the legitimate democratic, national education of the Koreans in Japan under the absurd pretext that it is "anti-Japanese education" or "education which runs counter to the national interests and security of Japan" and machinate to force "assimilation education" upon Korean residents in Japan.

It is obvious to everyone that the education of their sons and daughters by the Koreans in Japan in the mother tongue, history, geography, culture and national traditions of their country can not be "anti-Japanese education," nor can it go against the national interests and security of Japan."

Persecution by the Japanese authorities of the Korean citizens in Japan and their manoeuvres to repress their national education at present show all the more glaringly that the Japanese militarists are rushing ahead towards fascistization.

However they may try, the Japanese authorities can never justify their criminal manoeuvre to suppress the national education of the Korean citizens in Japan.

It is an inviolable and sacred fundamental right for the overseas citizens of an independent nation to give their children national education in their mother tongue irrespective of their residence. Moreover, the Korean citizens residing in Japan today are those who were forcibly taken there by the Japanese imperialists or were

(Continued on page 2)

Telegrams of Condolence From Foreign Countries

The Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission of the Korean Workers' Party received a telegram of condolence on Mar. 14 from the Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The telegram expressed deep condolence over the death of Comrade Li Bong Soo, an outstanding Party and State figure and Chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the Korean Workers' Party.

Telegrams of condolence were also received on Mar. 16 from the Central Auditing Commissions of the Vietnam Workers' Party, the Rumanian Communist Party and the German Socialist Unity Party and the Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission of the Bulgarian Communist Party on the death of Comrade Li Bong Soo.

Saying that they learned with deep sorrow the news about the passing away of Comrade Li Bong Soo, veteran revolutionary who devoted his whole life to the struggle for the liberation of the country and socialist construction, the telegrams expressed deep condolence over the death of Comrade Li Bong Soo.

CLOSED SHELF

"Week of Support for Vietnam Anti-U.S. Struggle" in Korea

The period from Mar. 13 to 19, the 17th anniversary of the Day of the Nation-wide Anti-U.S., National Salvation Struggle of the Vietnamese People" was marked off as a week of "Support for the Vietnamese People's Anti-U.S., National Salvation Struggle" in Korea.

During the week rallies and other forms of massive movements were widely held in many parts of the country against the new manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to escalate the war in Vietnam and in support of the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people.

The week was sponsored jointly by the Central Committees of the United Democratic Fatherland Front, the General Federation of Trade Unions, the Union of Agricultural Working People, the League of Socialist Working Youth and the Democratic Women's Union, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity; the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Society; the Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the South Vietnamese People's Struggle; and the Korean Committee for Struggle Against U.S. imperialists' Crimes in Vietnam.

Guinean Pres. Receives Korean Women's Delegation

"I extend warm greetings to the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and to Premier Kim Il Sung in particular," declared Guinean President Sekou Toure on Mar. 9 when he received the Korean Women's Delegation led by Choi Keum Ja, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

A friendly talk took place between President Sekou Toure and delegation leader Choi Keum Ja.

President Sekou Toure expressed solidarity with the Korean people in their heroic struggle against imperialism.

The delegation was accompanied by Korean Ambassador to Guinea Kim Kwan Sup.

Korean Gov't Delegation Calls On Syrian Head of State

The Korean Government Delegation led by Hong Dong Chul, Director of a Bureau under the Cabinet, which attended the celebrations of the 4th anniversary of the Syrian revolution at the invitation of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, called on Mar. 9 on Nureddin Attassi, Head of State of the SAR, according to a report from Damascus.

Present there was Pak In Keun, Korean Ambassador to Syria.

Hong Dong Chul conveyed a personal letter from Premier Kim Il Sung to Head of State Nureddin Attassi.

A friendly talk took place between them.

Korean Labor Union Del. for Congo (B)

A Korean Trade Union Delegation led by Kang Sul Mo, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, left Pyongyang on Mar. 15 by plane for the Congo (B) to attend the Second Congress of the General Confederation of Labour of the Congo (B).

(Continued from page 1)

compelled to go there owing to the harsh colonial predatory policy of Japanese imperialism in the past, and their children.

In the light of the grave crimes it committed against the Korean people in the past, of international law and the principles of humanitarianism, the Japanese Government is under an inescapable legal responsibility and moral obligation to duly protect the Korean citizens in Japan and to ensure for them all their rights including that to democratic, national education.

Today the Korean citizens in Japan are fighting vigorously to defend the right to democratic, national education and safeguard the dignity and honour of the nation.

The progressive political parties and social organizations and wide strata of people in Japan and the peace-loving people of the world are strongly protesting against and condemning the unwarranted act of the Sato Government which is scheming to submit the "bill for the foreigners' school system" to the Diet and force it through and are actively struggling to safeguard the democratic, national education of the Korean citizens in Japan. This is quite justifiable.

The Government of the DPRK and the entire Korean people strongly demand that the Japanese authorities give up at once their heinous scheme to establish the "foreigners' school system," and unconditionally ensure the Koreans in Japan the right to democratic, national education in conformity with international law and international practices.

The Government of the DPRK and the entire Korean people will in the future, too, continue to do everything in their power to actively support the national education of the sons and daughters of the Koreans in Japan and fight to the end in defence of the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan.

We Denounce the U.S. for War Escalation

EDITORIAL

In spite of all the objections, criticisms and protests that have been levelled against Washington's policy in Vietnam, the Johnson Administration persists in escalating its aggressive war in Vietnam.

Of late, U.S. airplanes bombed the Binh Rinh area of the Vietnam Democratic Republic and areas north and south of the demilitarized zone, while the U.S. 7th Fleet conducted indiscriminate large-scale bombardments against the coastal areas of the VDR. The U.S. aggressors went so far as to drop mines in rivers.

More flagrantly, war maniac President Johnson and his top war aides, held a war conference on the B-52 bombers' base, Guam Island in the Pacific, Mar. 20-21, with his South Vietnamese stooges, with a vicious aim to escalate the aggressive war in Vietnam to a new higher stage.

This fully lays bare the true color of the U.S. "war of escalation" and self-expose how deceptive its "peace discussions" are.

Whenever it is plunged into a pretty fix, sustaining serious defeats repeatedly because of the heroic struggles of the Vietnamese people, the Pentagon stages a farce of "peace" and "negotiations," while trying hard to extend the aggressive war.

This time, too, behind the scene of their "peace discussion," the U.S. aggressors are drawing U.S. troops and troops of their satellite countries on a large scale into South Vietnam; introducing all sorts of aircraft and airplane, carriers and expanding supply bases and military bases in South Vietnam and Thailand; and pouring more and more money into the Vietnam war.

They are continuously using napalm bombs, toxic chemicals, poison gas against the Vietnamese people and bombing and strafing schools, hospitals, churches and cultural establishments, thereby barbarously massacring peaceable inhabitants.

Their unpardonable crimes are not confined to this. They are strengthening hostile acts against the liberated area of the patriotic Laotian people and have been more and more undisguised in conducting aggressive acts and subversive activities against the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Thus, with a view to attaining their aim of the war of aggression against Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists are now hell-bent on extending their play with fire to the whole of Indo-China.

The desperate efforts of the U.S. to escalate the war do not show the mightiness of U.S. imperialism, but self-expose that it is going down and doomed to bankruptcy and ruin with each passing day.

Driven into a tight corner on account of the heroic resistance of the Vietnamese people, the U.S. aggressors are trying to find a way out in the "escalation" of the aggressive war in Vietnam and spread the war flames to the whole of Indo-China.

Whatever ways and means they may resort to, however, the U.S. aggressors can not bring to submission the heroic Vietnamese people who have risen up with arms in their hands in the just struggle for national salvation to safeguard the freedom and independence of their own country.

If the U.S. imperialists do not draw a due lesson from the serious defeats sustained in the aggressive war in Vietnam and continue to persist in the reckless scheme to escalate the war, they will be unable to escape stern punishment by the people of the world and their own final ruin will be further hastened.

If the U.S. aggressors really want to bring the war in Vietnam to an end and restore peace there, they must immediately and unconditionally accept the four-point stand of the VDR and the five-point programme of the SVNFL and should take a practical step without delay.

They must discontinue at once the barbarous bombings, bombardments and all sorts of warfare against the VDR and immediately withdraw their own aggressive troops and troops of their satellite countries and lethal weapons illegally brought into South Vietnam.

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on Mar. 5 a statement, firmly supporting the just stands of the VDR and the SVNFL and pungently condemning the U.S. war escalation manoeuvres in Vietnam.

Fully supporting the statement, the Korean people are raising their voice denouncing the U.S. aggression, by holding mass rallies and waging other forms of massive movements against the new manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to escalate the war in Vietnam and in support of the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people.

The Korean people are standing four-square behind the heroic Vietnamese people.

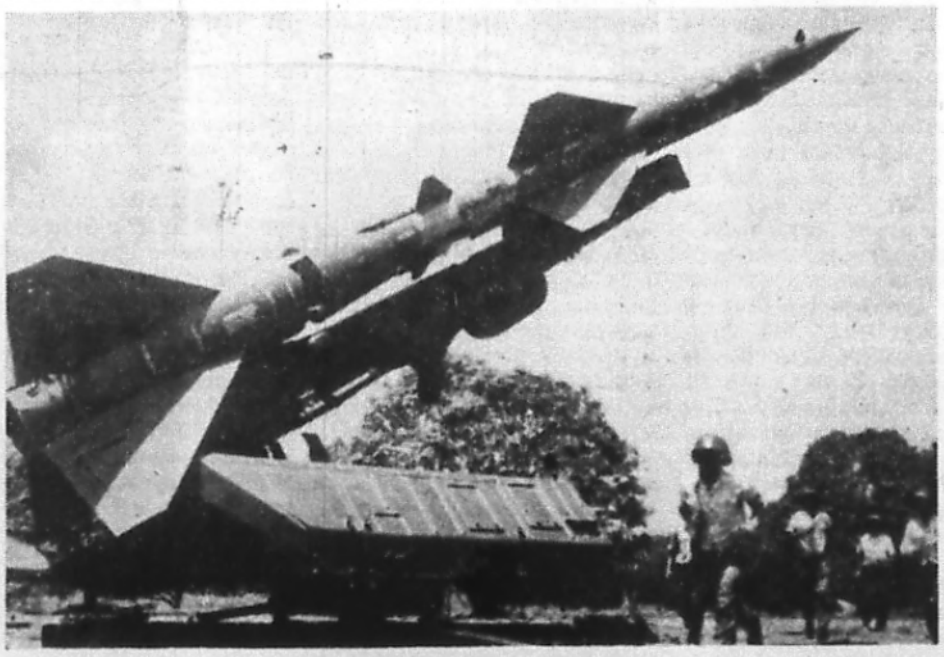
We will more and more strengthen the anti-imperialist struggle to crush U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of both the Korean and the Vietnamese peoples.

Korea belongs to the Korean people and Vietnam belongs to the Vietnamese people.

The U.S. has no right to poke its nose into the internal affairs of Korea and Vietnam.

The U.S. aggressors, get out of South Korea and South Vietnam at once!

Yankees, take their blood-stained hands off Asia, Africa and Latin America!



The heroic Vietnamese people are dealing one telling blow after another at the U.S. aggressors who are engrossed in the war escalation in a desperate bid to recover themselves from serious setbacks. Photo: A rockt unit of the Vietnamese People's Army rushing to its post at an air-raid warning

"Foreigners' School System" Bill Must Be Torpedoed

"The bill for partial amendment of the School Education Law is obviously calculated to destroy the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in this country and impose 'assimilation education' on Korean children," denounced Mr. Li Kye Baik, Chairman of the Committee for Measures for the National Education of Koreans in Japan.

He made this denunciation on Mar. 10 and 11 when he and other committee members, accompanied by Yoon Sang Chul, Director of the Foreign Affairs Department of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), visited the headquarters of political parties and labour unions, to ask for their support for the defence of Koreans' democratic, national education.

They included the Japan Communist Party, the Japan Socialist Party, the Democratic Socialist Party, the Clean Government Party(the political arm of the buddhist Sokagakkai), the four-million member General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, the Japan Teachers Union, and the Japan High School Teachers Union.

Mr. Tsukasa Yamashita, Candidate Member of the JCP Central Committee and chief of the unified struggle front and Mr. Koichi Yamamoto, vice-Chairman of the JSP pledged their active support for Koreans' struggle to safeguard the democratic, national education of Korean citizens against the unreasonable suppression.

The movement against the bill for partial amendment of the School Education Law was prompted by a statement of Toshihiro Kennoki, Japanese Education Minister. The Education Minister disclosed at a news conference on Mar. 7 that the Government was going to submit to the special Diet (now in session) the bill and pass it.

Representatives of the Committee for Measures for the National Education of Koreans in Japan prodded on Mar. 13 Mr. Toshio Kimura, Deputy Director of the Cabinet Secretariat to desist from establishing the "foreigners' school system" for which the Japanese Government is planning to railroad the bill through the 55th Extraodinary Session of the Diet now in session.

The Kennoki statement alarmed Korean residents in this country who run independent schools for Korean boys and girls to teach them the Korean language, history and traditions of the Korean nation, so that they may become reliable builders of their country.

Last year, the Japanese Government failed to submit the bill to the Diet, confronted with the resolute objection from the entire Korean citizens, wide circles of Japanese people and the world public, who fully supported the democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan.

Alleging the democratic, national education in independent Korean schools as "anti-Japanese" and "harmful to the interests of Japan," the Japanese Government is plotting to alienate the Japanese people from the Korean population here and destroy their friendship.

Well aware of this ulterior motive behind the bill, contrary to the expectation of their Government, the Japanese people in all walks of life are strongly demanding their Government promptly withdraw the bill, declaring that Koreans' democratic, national education is justifiable and fully accords with the interests of Japan.

So far, 182 local assemblies adopted resolutions, supporting the democratic, national education of Koreans in this country. They include the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly, the Kyoto Prefectural Assembly, the Osaka Prefectural Assembly.

The figure is expected to increase further as the movement is mounting among Koreans and Japanese people.

On Mar. 8, Mr. Zentaro Taniguchi, and Mr. Fumiyo Tashiro, representing the Communist members of the Japanese Diet, met with Kimura, Deputy Director of the Cabinet Secretariat at the Prime Minister's official residence, and lodged a strongly worded protest.

They demanded immediate scrapping of the proposed "foreigners' school system" bill and guarantee of the national education of Koreans as inalienable right, in the light of international law and international practices, and considering the historical background behind the unwanted settlement here of Korean citizens.

Earlier, on Mar. 9, a 10-man delegation of the Tokyo Chapter of the Japan-Korea Association in its interview with Shigeru Miyachi, a superintendent at the Education Ministry, strongly demanded the scrapping of the bill.

On Mar. 9, the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan, the Union of Korean Teachers and School Clerks in Japan and the Korean Scientists' Association told Eitaro Iwama, Secretary General of the Ministry of Education, their firm objection to the planned establishment of the "foreigners' school system" and warned the ministry against any hasty act.

Immediately following them, on the same day, the Federation of Korean Merchants and Enterprisers in Japan bitterly charged the "foreigners' school system" of being aimed at suppressing the democratic, national education of Koreans.

Spearheading the movement of labour unions against the "foreigners' school system" bill and for the sacred right of Koreans to democratic, national education, the powerful four-million strong General Council of Trade Unions of Japan on Mar. 6 officially decided at its Executive Board meeting to safeguard the democratic, national education of Koreans and oppose the setting up of the "foreigners' school system" and on Mar. 13, instructed its member organizations to launch a mass movement without loss of time.

The instruction alerted the Japanese workers against the moves of the Government and reminded them of the stern fact that the Korean War was preceded by the ominous suppression of Koreans in Japan, pointing out that their suppression would seriously concern the Japanese workers.

On Mar. 14, 20 odd teachers and parents of Korean pupils at Korean schools in Tokyo and over 50 Korean residents from Saitama Prefecture swarmed into the headquarters of the Liberal Democratic Party and the Education Ministry and handed over their petitions.

The Japan Socialist Party urged on Mar. 16 the Government to give up to submit the bill for the "foreigners' school system" which purposes to oppress the democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan.

The JSP decided on Mar. 13 at its Central Executive Committee to oppose the bill and on Mar. 16 sent Mr. Koichi Yamamoto, its vice-Chairman, Mr. Hideo Yamabana, Chairman of its Committee for Countermeasures in the Diet and Mr. Riki Suzuki, Director of the Educational Affairs Department, to the Prime Minister's official residence, to protest against the bill.

Beefed-up Struggle to Rescue Kim Dong Hi

The demand for release of Mr. Kim Dong Hi, a South Korean young man is winning widespread support from the Japanese people and the world public.

The young man now confined to the Omura Detention Camp is determined to go over to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, shaking off his uniform as a South Korean puppet army soldier. 32-year old Kim Dong Hi deserted his camp in South Korea and fled to this country in July, 1965. He was opposed to the Vietnam War.

But, the Japanese Government detained him instead of giving political asylum, in collusion with the Pak Jung Hi clique in South Korea. Ignoring his wish to be sent to the DPRK as political refugee, the Japanese Government is scheming to surrender him to the South Korean authorities, who are to sentence him to death.

When the Japanese people learned about the plot of the Japanese authorities, they rose up to save him from approaching death, and launched a rescue movement across the nation.

Tens of thousands of Japanese people have brought pressure to bear on the Japanese authorities to release him.

On Mar. 11, the Committee for Release of Kim Dong Hi was organized in Kyoto, the ancient capital of Japan, sponsored by prominent public figures.

The sponsors of the newly formed committee include Mr. Torazo Ninagawa, Governor of Kyoto; Mr. Kiyoshi Tomii, Mayor of Kyoto; Mr. Hiroshi Suekawa, President of Ritsumeikan University; Mr. Etsuji Sumiya, President of Doshisha University; Mr. Mototoyo Hoshino, President of Ryukoku University; and other eminent college professors and scholars, chief priests of Kiyomizu Temple, Byodoin Shrine, Dannoji Temple and others.

Mr. Hiroshi Suekawa and Mr. Etsuji Sumiya are expected to call on Japanese Justice Minister Isaji Tanaka, to demand prompt release of Kim Dong Hi.

Prior to the formation of the committee, on Mar. 6, a resolution was adopted at the rally against the Vietnamese war, calling for rescue of the young man.

Sympathetic Chuo University students went out in the streets on Mar. 10 to get signatures and fund for release of Kim Dong Hi, a South Korean young man now detained in the Omura Camp, Fukuoka, Kyushu, resisting against imminent surrent der to the South Korean puppet clique.

Mr. Scott Nearing, author of *America Today* participated in the rally and contributed 20 U.S. dollars to the fund for rescue of Kim Dong Hi.

Japanese people at Omuta City, Fukuoka Prefecture, formed the Committee for Release of Kim Dong Hi on Mar. 6, under the joint sponsorship of over 10 democratic social organizations. Many municipal council members are members of the committee.

In Tokyo, 500 Tokyoites led by famous writers Minoru Oda and Junji Kinoshita and other nine well-known men of culture and scholars are busily engaged in collecting signatures to a petition for the release of Kim Dong Hi. The National Relief Committee is determined to wage a struggle to rescue Kim Dong Hi.

Keio and Chuo University students are also taking part in the struggle.

SONG TO FATHER-

The scene "Marshal Kim Il Sung returns home from victorious campaigns" symbolizes the hard struggles of Korean patriots in the 1930's for the restoration of the fatherland. The background is Mt. Baikdoo, which was the stronghold of the liberation struggle and is the symbol of the patriotic tradition of the Korean people. (Left)

The group dance "Steel flows" depicts iron and steel production in the northern half of Korea. (Left below)

In celebration of the 10th anniversary of the first remittance of educational aid funds and scholarships from the homeland, Korean residents in Japan staged the grand music and dance epic "Song to the Fatherland and the Leader" at the Permanent Hall of the Osaka International Fair for five days from March 11 to 15.

For five days running, a total of some 70,000 Korean people from the Kinki districts, including Osaka city, Chugoku, Shikoku, Kyushu and other neighboring districts, saw the performance.

Invited by Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) to the night performances on both Mar. 12 and 13, were exclusively Japanese people in all walks of life and other foreign guests residing in those districts, some 15,000 in all.

Among the capacity crowds were seen a number of politicians, social activists, scholars, professors, men of culture and other distinguished persons including Ryozo Okuda, Governor of Nara Prefecture; Yuzuru Watase, President of the Osaka Municipal University; Etsuji Sumiya, President of Doshisha University.

A total of 130 bouquets were sent from many Japanese political parties, social bodies and trade unions. Also, congratulatory messages numbering 43 in all, were sent from the mayors and other notables in the Kinki districts, including the Governor of Kyoto Prefecture Torazo Ninagawa, Diet members, local assemblymen, men of science and others.

The epic (10 acts, 27 scenes) was staged by students of Korean schools in some parts of the Kanto districts and the Kansai districts and Korean artists in Japan, over 3,000 in all.

The grand festival, planned by the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan and the Korean Teachers and School Clerks Union in Japan, is a song of gratitude of 600,000 Koreans in Japan for the profound love voiced also by political and social organizations as well as by broad public figures of all the world.

Foreigners' School System—Its Aim

Toshihiro Kennoki, Japanese Education Minister, on Feb. 7 disclosed that his Government would submit at the earliest possible date a bill for partial amendment of the existing school education law to the current special Diet session, so that a "foreigners' school system" might be established. The bill in question failed to be submitted for approval to the 1966 regular Diet session, owing to unexpectedly strong opposition to it of both Korean and Japanese people.

The Japanese Government authorities assert that the bill is intended to regulate foreighers' education in this country as a whole. However, it is certain that the proposed legislation has actually been devised as a means to control Koreans' democratic and national education, in the light of the fact that the majority of the foreigners' schools in Japan, or more than 90 per cent of them, are Koreans'.

Main points of the bill: 1) Education in foreign schools must not adversely affect the national interests and security of Japan. 2) Approval for the establishment of such schools shall be given by prefectural governors after obtaining approval from the Education Minister who will confer with ministries concerned before giving approval. 3) If such schools do not abide by standards set by law, the Education Minister can order revision, suspension or shutting down of the schools. He can ask these schools to report on supervision and administration and on the content of education. When necessary, he can order school inspections. 4) Foreign school authorities must present to the Education Minister reports on the appointment of teachers and on the textbooks and school regulations. 5) Violations of such orders will make violators subject to imprisonment or fines.

In short, it is clear that all these provisions stem from the long cherished aim of the Japanese Government to place Koreans' education under its complete control or to legally justify its arbitrary suppression of the education. In other words, the Japanese Government can be said to be plotting to impose upon Korean children "assimilation education" which, it should not be forgotten, is a replica of that education Japanese militarism had imposed upon Koreans in the past, education for "making all Koreans colonial slaves."

The Japanese Government's scheme to obliterate Koreans' education is not new. Ever since the year of 1945, when Korea won independence, it has been taking various measures for this purpose. As one of its endeavours to deprive Koreans in Japan of all their democratic and national rights, the Japanese Government's move to destroy Koreans' education has been becoming more undisguised particularly since the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty." Shortly after the initialling of the criminal treaty in the spring of 1965, a "Liaison Council for Foreigners' Education in Japan" was set up in the Ministry of Education, with many security officials as its members. And, in May of last year, the bill, as an answer to the long-cherished aim of the Government, was going to be submitted to the Diet session for approval. However, a mounting tide of opposition at that time compelled the Government to shelve the bill. Opposition to the legislative proposal was

Seeking to speed up the militarization of Japan and aggressive inroads into South Korea, for which the "ROK-Japan Treaty" had paved the way, the Japanese Government has taken down the bill from the shelf, with firmer resolve to ram it through the Diet by all means, because the Government regards Koreans' education as "undesirable" to the achievement of these ends.

Irrespective of their residence, any citizens of any sovereign state has the right to receive education in their mother tongue. This right is sacred and no person should be denied it. For any nation, to enforce democratic and national education means the exercise of its sovereignty, and its right to education should not be infringed upon any more than its sovereignty. Further, in the light of the principles of international law and practices, the Japanese Government must guarantee Koreans their full right to the education of their children. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states: Any person has the right to receive education, and any parent has the option to decide the kind of education to be given his or her child (Article 3). Similar remarks are made also in Article 7 of Children's Charter and in the Constitution of Japan. Japan's Fundamental Law of Education (Article 10) says that no state power is allowed to interfere in the fundamental matters of education such as the ideas and content of education.

Koreans in Japan are those who, during the days of Japanese colonial rule over Korea, were taken here for forced labour or for military services, and their children. If the Japanese Government should sincerely consider this historical background to the present massive settlement of Koreans in Japan, it should not evade the moral responsibility for according them proper treatment due to foreigners.

The Japanese Government argues that Koreans in Japan are practising an education obviously aimed at "anti-Japanese" indoctrination and that Koreans' education not only

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LAND AND LEADER

Dance with chorus "We are happy Korean sons and daughters" demonstrates the prospering national education of the Korean younger generation in Japan.

of the fatherland and the leader and their loyalty to them and of their determination to advance always along the road indicated by the leader.

Rich in thematic variety and highly artistic skill, the performances vividly portrayed, in the manner of a chronicle, the real aspects of the past and the present life of the Korean people, notably of the Korean citizens in this country, beginning with the Prologue "Glorious is Our Fatherland" which symbolized the Korea of the 1930's when Korean patriots, as a beacon flashing over the sea, upheld the cause of the nation, brightening the hope for the fatherland's restoration.

All the scenes showed the signal successes made by the Korean nationals here in their educational work for their sons and daughters, thereby demonstrating the justness of their work and their united might.

The Finale "Forward! Under the Banner of the DPRK" proceeded amid the grandiose chorus with colorful dances by all the performers. It symbolized the onward march of the Korean people in Japan to the early realization of their country's unification and to the defence of their democratic and national rights.

Here are words of praise by our honored guests:

Said Ryozo Okuda, Governor of Nara Prefecture: This festival is of great significance to us, Japanese people, in that Korean students here in Japan, though living far away from their homeland, can demonstrate their national art.

To organize and produce the grand 3,000-member chorus, the large-scale orchestra and dance dramas in one perfect stage play requires a high level of artstic skill. So, it is only surprising to me to see Korean boys and girls splendidly make such a great thing.

The performance of this music and dance epic will be of great help in cementing friendship between the Japanese and Korean peoples. I will also do everying I can do for this purpose.

With tears of strong emotion in his eyes, composer Ikuma Dan said: Splendid! This is the only word I have now. Every song, every dance, every color lively displays the rich sentiments of the Korean people.

I was once more surprised to know all the stages were performed by school students. This shows what they have achieved in their national education. I am now greatly shocked to know from newspaper reports that the Japanese authorities are trying to submit to the current Diet session the so-called "foreigners' school system" bill that is aimed in the end t suspending the Koreans' national education here. They refuse to authorize Korean University.

All this is a problem whose solution does not brook a moment's delay. No one can deprive the Korean younger generation of their national songs, national dances.

I pledge you my willing cooperation in your movement to defend your national education.

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the CSC of CHONGRYUN, waves his bouquet to the cheers of the capacity crowds.

Chorus with dance "Repatriation route has opened"

Dance with peonies "Under the banner of CHONGRYUN" colorfully displays the united might of the 600,000 Koreans in Japan who are solidly banded together around CHONGRYUN.

The performance draw crowds of 8,000 at a single stage.

(Continued from page 4)

hampers the desirable growth of friendly association of Japan with foreign countries, but also damages Japan's national interests. All these charges are groundless and are only a blatant lie, because, at Korean schools, the pupils and students are required, in particular, to cultivate the spirit of racial equality and mutual respect, so that they may be brought up to be good friends of the Japanese people and the people of all the world. It can be said that it is the Japanese Government itself that, by concluding the "ROK-Japan Treaty," is pursuing an unfriendly policy toward the DPRK and is obstructing the development of genuine friendship between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

The Japanese Government's endeavours to set up a "foreigners' school system," no matter how desperate they may become, will surely be brought to nil, as in the past. Experience teaches this!

Crimes by Pak Jung Hi Clique in Review

Pak Jung Hi Clique—Die-Hard Obstructor of Korea's Unification

The following is the second installment of an article to show the crimes committed by the Pak Jung Hi clique to the Korean people, as well as to the people of the world.

After the downfall of the Syngman Rhee regime by the nationwide uprising in April of 1960, South Korean people's struggles demanding territorial integrity of Korea were mounting with every passing day. In May of 1961, when the struggles had reached their climax, students of Seoul National University and many other universities were ready to march to Panmunjom to meet North Korean students there, shouting slogans: "Let's go to North! Come here to us!" "We are bound for Panmunjom!" and the like. This planned march was supported by political parties and social organizations, as well as by broad sections of the popular masses. Thus, a handshake between the South Korean students and their North Korean compatriots would have surely been realized, if, just around that time, a military coup d'etat had not broken out in South Korea. Evidently engineered by the U.S. imperialists, the military coup enabled the Pak Jung Hi clique to emerge as the most traitorous ruling group Korean history has ever known. It was early in the morning of May 16 of 1961.

Ever since the first day of its formation, the Pak Jung Hi regime has employed all the conceivable means to suppress all those who advocate Korea's unification.

From January to August 1962, 72,812 persons were arrested. Countless patriotic-minded democratic people were sentenced to death or slaughtered. The director, reporters and editors of the Seoul daily Minjok Ilbo were put to death or long terms of imprisonment. Their offense: "Publication of articles advocating Korea's peaceful unification." Activities of political parties and social organizations were banned. These are only a few of many examples showing how cruel the Pak Jung Hi clique's suppression of patriotic forces was.

South Korean people's demand, which was daily surging, for putting an immediate end to the present state of divided Korea, compelled the Pak Jung Hi clique to declare once again their stand on the question of territorial unification of Korea. Thus, on June 4 of last year Kim Hyung Koo, chief of the Central Intelligence Agency, said that "discussion on Korea's unification, in any form, shall be banned, unless it should be considered fit to the formula of a general election under U.N. supervision." "Any person who demands North and South Korea intercourse shall strictly be punished as a subversive element benefiting the enemy." This threat was followed by a similar statement which Pak Jung Hi himself made on June 8: "No form of discussion on Korea's unification question can be held without being subjected to severe suppression. Discussion of this question shall be permitted only in and after the latter half of the 1970's."

"Let's pool our strength...!"

Time and again, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made definite proposals to the South Korean authorities for the early realization of North-South unification. The unchangeable stand of the DPRK made clear in these proposals is that, under any circumstances, Korea's unification must be achieved peacefully, independently and on the basis of democracy. The DPRK Government has also proposed on many occasions to materialize economic and cultural exchange and the exchange of correspondence and reporters between the two parts of Korea, regarding such measures as would greatly contribute toward promoting the cause of unification. All these proposals, however, were flatly turned down by the Pak Jung Hi clique, under U.S. instigations. Instead of giving the slightest attention to these proposals, the U.S. puppets have gone so far as to open doors widely to Japanese militarism and enable it to make brisk inroads into South Korea and thus to turn the country into a colony also of Japanese militarism, not only of U.S. militarism. The conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" in June of 1965 gave legal justification to Japanese militarism for its vigorous comeback to South Korea and, for the Pak Jung Hi clique themselves, it became an occasion to enable them to make noisier assertions for unification by "prevailing over communism" and for closer tie-up with the "free world." Further, the conclusion of the criminal treaty was a great step toward promoting the formation of a "Northeast Asia Military Alliance." For this purpose, the Pak Jung Hi clique are the most positive partner of the U.S. imperialists. Asserting that the "Republic of Korea" is the second front of the Vietnamese war, the puppet clique so far have sent enormous numbers of South Korean youths and the middle-aged to fight in the war-torn country as cheap cannon fodder for the U.S. aggressors.

The Pak Jung Hi clique recently have come to pretend that they are sincerely concerned about the question of Korea's unification. They have set up in the "National Assembly" a "Special Committee for Territorial Integrity," which is to make a special study of unification question. The two main reasons why the traitorous clique have been compelled to turn a seemingly smiling face on the "taboo" question are: 1) People's demand for an early realization of North-South intercourse and unification has become too strong to be suppressed. Now lasting already for 22 years, U.S. colonial rule in South Korea has taught the South Korean people nothing but the fact that unification of Korea through the so-called "U.N.-supervised election" is only a bitter joke or a pretext used rather to prevent it. More directly, the clique's abrupt change of their attitude toward this question is obviously related to the coming "presidential and general elections." 2) The clique's favourite unification formula, namely, "unification through U.N.-supervised election," is becoming more and more unattractive among the member countries of the United Nations, as is seen from a steady decrease in the support for the formula. When a proposal for simultaneous invitation of North and South Korean representatives was submitted to the 21st U.N. General Assembly, it was adopted by a majority vote, (though, later, it was withdrawn). These conditions have forced the Pak Jung Hi clique to camouflage their formula of "U.N.-supervised election,"—aimed at spreading U.S. rule in South Korea over to North Korea—though, of course, its real nature is sure to remain what it is.

Yongjeung Kim, President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington, wrote his views on the Korean question in his letter of November 12 of last year addressed to Premier Kim Il Sung. In his reply dated Jan. 4 of this year, which was sent to Kim, Premier Kim Il Sung once again made clear the DPRK Government's principled stand on the question as was already referred to above. As a new proof of the great validity of the DPRK program for national unification, the reply letter has evoked far-reaching repercussions among the socialist and newly-independent countries. Such worldwide repercussions have been expressed in the form of wholehearted support for the DPRK Government's stand on Korea's unification question that the Korean question must be solved on an independent basis, free from any interference of foreign forces. Today, there are more and more countries which strongly demand the U.S. aggressive troops in South Korea pull out of the country at once.

Despite various deceptive maneuvers and fascistic suppression by the Pak Jung Hi clique to perpetuate the division of Korea, South Korean people's struggles to draw near the day of unification of their country are becoming steadily more vigorous and indications are that their struggles will mount higher hereafter. Their slogans are also becoming more militant: they are demanding unification with their own strength and opposing any form of foreign interference. And such voices are finding their way into an increasingly larger number of papers and publications. Particularly, the dispatch of troops to South Vietnam and tricks employed by the puppet clique to win in the coming elections, are making the popular masses feel that national unification does not permit of a moment's delay.

Chung Il Kwon's Pilgrimage to Washington

The two-day meeting held between the Washington bosses and Seoul puppets after puppet South Korean Prime Minister Chung Il Kwon's arrival in the United States on Mar. 13, was followed by an intensification of the U.S. policies of aggression and war in Asia.

The agenda taken up at the meeting, which covered such items as "defense" of South Korea, "assistance" to the Saigon puppets and "common issues in Asia and Pacific areas" brought to light the criminal design of the U.S. imperialists to utilize South Korea as site of new war, as a military base for the aggressive war in Vietnam and as a supply base of cannon fodder.

The U.S. imperialists requested the South Korean puppet clique to play a more active role in rigging up an all-inclusive "anti-communist military alliance."

Before proceeding to Washington, Chung Il Kwon visited Ky early this year and conferred with the Sato Government on convening periodically Japan-South Korea "ministerial meeting" as a consultative organ for setting up a U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance. Also on time-table were a so-called foreign ministers' conference of seven nations participating in the Vietnam war in April in Washington and the second "ASPAC" meeting slated for July in Bangkok.

Through all these media, the U.S. imperialists wanted to channel more strength of their satellite countries into the Vietnam war in an effort to recover from their setbacks in the Vietnam war and relieve their position in all parts of Asia including South Korea.

Washington gave Chung Il Kwon a pat on the back for the services the Seoul puppets had so far rendered to their overlords, and tried to shore up Pak Jung Hi's position in the coming elections.

Through Chung Il Kwon's pilgrimage to Washington, people have become aware more clearly of the base character of the Pak Jung Hi clique as a willing tool of the U.S. imperialists.

Vietnamese bog

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